

TOTUBALIN, N. N.

Tobacco - Analysis and Chemistry

Semimicro method of determining protein nitrogen in tobacco. Tabak 13 no. 2, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

TOTUBALIN, N. N., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "Experimental investigation of the process of fermenting tobacco using industrial electric current". Krasnodar, 1960. 15 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Krasnodar Inst of the Food Industry). 150 copies (KL, No 14, 1960, 134)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

Tobacco, etc.

Tobacco - Analysis and Chemistry

Semimicro method of determining protein nitrogen in tobacco. Tabak 19 no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

KOLCHIN, A.M.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.G.; REYNOV, N.M.; RUMYANTSEVA, A.V.;
SMIRNOV, A.P.; TOTUBALIN, V.N.

Studying the destruction of superconductivity in thin tin
films. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.6:1543-1550 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Tin-Electric properties)
(Superconductivity)

L 9866-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6001579

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/006/0126/0127

AUTHOR: Smirnov, A. P.; Totubalin, V. N.

ORG: Physicotechnical institute AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut
AN SSSR)

TITLE: High-sensitivity cathode-ray curve tracer with brightness modulation

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 126-127

TOPIC TAGS: oscilloscope, cathode ray tube

ABSTRACT: A cathode-ray curve tracer is described which is designed for observing weak signals in the presence of periodic noise by the method of synchronous modulation both of brightness and noise. A block diagram of the tracer is shown in the figure. The current from audio-frequency oscillator 1 passes through a sample connected in series with standard resistance R_s . The voltage across the sample and the standard resistor, after amplification through amplifiers 2 and 3, is passed to oscilloscopes 6 and 7, which are coupled so that the vertical deflection amplifier of the first acts as the horizontal deflection amplifier of the second. Polarized relay 4, which can short-circuit voltage and current channels alternately, is used to produce images of coordinate axes on the oscilloscope. When current pulses — first of one, then of the other, direction — are passed, the corresponding coordinate axes

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UDC: 621.317:351

L 9866-66

ACC NR: AP6001579

are generated on the oscilloscope. In the interval, the volt-ampere characteristic of the sample is produced. Generator 8, which produces positive pulses with a 100-v

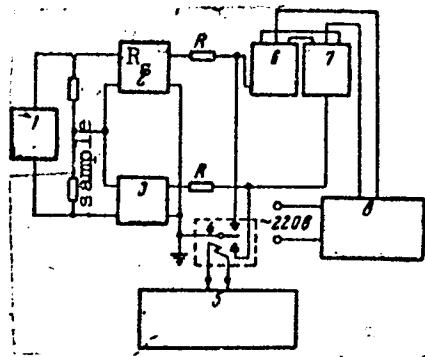


Fig. 1. Cathode-ray curve tracer

1 - Audio-frequency oscillator; 2 - amplifier;
3 - amplifier; 4 - polarized relay; 5 - relaxa-
tion generator; 6 - oscilloscope; 7 - oscillo-
scope; 8 - brightness modulator.

maximum height and a 50- μ sec fixed duration, serves to modulate the brightness of the oscilloscope. In addition to volt-ampere characteristics, the signal shape can also be observed in the current and voltage channels. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 23Oct64 / ATD PRESS: 4165 -

BC
Card 2/2

L 1568-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(1)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) GO/JD
UR/0056/65/049/001/0117/0123

ACCESSION NR: AP5019223

AUTHOR: Smirnov, A. P.; Totubalin, V. N.; Parashina, I. S.

TITLE: Change in the resistance of tin films upon destruction of their superconductivity by a current

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 1, 1965,
117-123

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, tin, metal film, critical point

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by some of the authors (Smirnov, Totubalin, with A. M. Kolchin et al, ZhETF v. 40, 1543, 1961) on a number of phenomena accompanying the destruction of superconductivity of tin films by current pulses of various waveforms and durations. The present paper contains more detailed results of an investigation of the change in the resistance of tin films induced by square current pulses of 0.4 μ sec duration and 0.05 μ sec rise time, carried out at 1.7--4.2K. The sample preparation was described elsewhere (A. D. Grigor'yev et al., PTE no. 8, 133, 1962). The current pulses were produced by a GI-4M generator. The measurements were made with a two-beam oscilloscope which recorded simultaneously the current through the sample and the voltage across it. In all samples the resistance at a fixed bath temperature (below critical) was zero

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019223

below a certain value of current. For larger currents the sample resistance rose slowly during the action of the current pulse. Starting with some pulse-current amplitude, the resistance rose only during the current rise in the pulse. The results confirmed the previously noted step-like nature of the current dependence of the resistance. In all samples, the resistance R_{sn} restored by the current was less than the resistance R_n of the film in the normal state. The film resistance passed through a maximum before reaching the value R_{sn} . The critical current for the destruction of superconductivity is discussed, and it is shown that its temperature dependence depends on how the current itself is defined, but is best approximated by a parabolic curve down to 2.9K. It is also shown that the destruction of superconductivity is sensitive to the heat released by the current. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR
(Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR) 44, 55

SUBMITTED: 18Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88, EM

NR REF BOV: 003

OTHER: 014

Card 2/2 29

TOTUNOV, A.T.

SOV/118-59-3-13/22

28(1), 25(5)

AUTHOR:

Totunov, A.T., Tsepennyuk, B.I., and
Davydov, V.I., Engineers

TITLE:

A Hydraulic Method of Mine Working and Transportation
of China Clay Ore (Gidravlicheskiy sposob razrabotki i
transporta kaolinovoy rudy)

PERIODICAL:

Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, 1959,
Nr 3, pp 38-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In mining china clay ore it has become necessary to search for new methods, because of difficult working conditions in the spring and fall, and the increasing demand for it in the national economy. In order to meet the requirements of the Glukhovetskiy combine, Vinnitsa sovnarkhoz, 100 million rubles are to be invested for its reorganization. Long examination of hydromechanical working methods and transportation of china clay ore in the combine have led to following conclusions: Using small and simple equipment operated by 4-5 persons, the hydro-processing plant can constantly be pro-

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SOV/118-59-3-13/22

A Hydraulic Method of Mine Working and Transportation of China Clay
Ore

vided with raw material, not only to meet the present production capacity but for double the output. For digging and transportation 70 workers, 3 excavators, 3 trolleys and more than 100 dump-cars are needed at present. With the aid of hydromechanical methods they can be replaced by 2 earthpumps, 2 suction pumps, 2 hydromctors, 2 bulldozers and 15-20 workmen. There are 3 diagrams.

Card 2/2

TUCHKEVICH, V.V.; ROMANOV, V.A.; TOTUBALINA, M.G.

Study of neutron-deficient Lu isotopes using a prism
spectrometer equipped with quadrupole lenses. Izv. AN SSSR.
(MIRA 16:2)
Ser. fiz. 27 no.2:246-248 F '63.

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.
(Beta-ray spectrometer) (Lutetium-isotopes—Decay)

ACCESSION NR: AT4033371

8/2980/63/000/002/0087/0112

AUTHOR: Kondrat'yev, K. Ya.; Burgova, M. P.; Gaynulin, I. F.; Totunova, G. F.

TITLE: Infrared spectrum of absorption by water vapor

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Problemy fiziki atmosfery*, no. 2, 1963, 87-112

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, atmospheric physics, infrared absorption spectrum, atmospheric liquid water content, water vapor absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: In numerous studies of the spectra of liquid water the principal attention has been given to the absorption bands, their structure, position in the frequency scale and influence of impurities; little is known concerning the spectral absorption coefficients in intermediary regions between the bands and in certain cases data are contradictory. The authors therefore decided to determine the values of absorption by liquid water in a broad spectral range. IKS-14 and IKS-12 infrared spectrometers were used. Figures 1-7 of the Enclosure represent experimental results of the authors, constituting the principal contribution of the paper; a 10-page table in the original gives the averaged values of the coefficients. "The authors thank laboratory specialist R. I. Smirnova who did much work in connection with this project." Orig. art. has: 16 figures and 6 tables.

Card 1/9

ACCESSION NR: AT4033371

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy universitet (Leningrad University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 23Apr64

ENCL: 07

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF Sov: 013

OTHER: 014

Card

2/9

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

KONDRAT'YEV, K.Ya.; BURGOVA, M.P.; GAYNULIN, I.F.; TOTUNOVA, G.F.

Infrared absorption spectrum of liquid water. Probl. fiz.
(MIRA 17:5)
atm. no.2:87-112 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

TOTUSEK, J.

CZECH

Inspection of employees working with mercury
Totusek (Chair), Univ. Prague, Praha 2 (part of
URG 1011354).—Results are reported of examin. of 62 persons
from plants where various concns. of Hg in the air
were found repeatedly. Tabulated objective examin. re-
sults including neurological examin. and excretion of Hg in the
urine are confronted with the concn. of Hg in the air. It
regards collective findings of up to 200 γ/l. of urine as a
sign of common exposure, up to 400 γ/l. as a sign of serious
threatening exposure, and values above 400 γ/l. as an index
of diagnostic value, while lower values do not exclude the
possibility of intoxication. The limit of 0.1 γ Hg/l. of air
is to be considered as the highest allowed limit, but a 10
times lower value, i.e. 0.01 γ Hg/l. of air, is strongly recom-
mended in order to av. most sufficient safety.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

Danger in working with organophosphates (parathion).
J. Totusek (Charles Univ., Prague). Pracovní dokument
SRN 81/1981 - Review on various compds., toxic symp-
toms, and preventive measures with 37 references.
L. I. Urbanek

27

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

TOTUSZYNSKI, Stanislaw; PRZESMYCKI, Jan; ZABOWKA, Robert

Bacterial flora in non-gonorrhreal urethritis in men. Pol. tyg.
lek. 20 no.30:1116-1117 26 Jl '65.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Przychodni Skorno-wenerologicznej w Katowicach
(Dyrektor: dr. med. S. Totuszynski).

TOUFAR, O., inz.

Distance protection on lines with several terminals. El
tech obzor 53 no. 2:98-99 F '64.

TOURNELLE, Edmund

Use of infrared radiators for heating switch points.
Przegl kolej mechan 11 [i.e. 16] no.1:21-26 Ja '64.

1. Central Institute for Research and Development of
Railway Techniques, Warsaw.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZELENKA, M; JANCIK, E., Prof. Dr., DrSc; TOUSEK, J; REIL, I.

1. Research Institute ~~or~~ of Tuberculosis (Vyzkumny ustav tuberkulozy), Prague; 2. Clinical Ward VUT (Klinicke oddeleni VUT), Prague (for Jancik); 3. Clinic of Tuberculosis UDL (Klinika tuberkulozy UDL), Prague

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose, No 8, 1963, pp 535-540

"Clinical ~~Sign~~ Significance of Mycobacterial Resistance Against So-called Low and High Concentration of INH."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

JANCIK, E., Prof. Dr., DrSc; TOUSEK, J; MAKOVA, M; ZELENKA, M.

1. Clinical Ward VUT (Klinicke oddeleni VUT), Prague (for Jancik); 2. Clinic of Tuberculosis UDL (Klinika tuberkulozy UDL), Prague

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulose, No 8, 1963, pp 523-53⁴

"Research on the Effect of INH with Heterocyclic Tiosemicarbazone in Comparison with INH + PAS in a New ~~XX~~
^T Case of Tuberculosis."

Excerpta Medica 1/1 sec 17 Jan 55 Pub. Health, Social Medicine & etc

312. TOTUŠEK J. and WAELSCHOVÁ A. Odd. pro chor. z povolání, Fak. zdravot-

312 Cont'd

nické středisko, Praha, "Význam komplexního vyšetření pracujících ve
rtuťových provoznách. Significance of the complex investi-
gation of employees in mercurial works. PRACOVNI LÉK.
(Praha) 1954, 6/2 (99-102) Graphs 2 Tables 2

The authors examined 93 employees from 6 work places in the atmosphere of
which from 0-2 µg. Hg per litre was found. Clinical as well as neurological find-
ings were in correlation with the amount of Hg in the atmosphere and with the
amount of Hg excreted in the urine. The authors state that the amount of Hg found
in the urine is a measure of mass (not individual) exposure and that the amount up
to 200 µg. Hg per litre urine is a sign of usual exposure; up to 400 µg. Hg per litre
constitute a health hazard, and amounts above 400 µg indicate that the worker is
liable to mercury poisoning.

Soucek - Prague

TOTUSEK, Milos, akad. arch.

Problems of designing panel apartment houses of the G 57 series. Poz stavby 11 no.5:230-232 '63.

1. Stavoprojekt Gottwaldov.

TOTUSK, Jiri; WAMLSCHOVA, Alzbeta

Significance of complex examination of workers exposed to mercury.
Pracovni lek 6 no.2:99-102 Ap '54. (ZEAL 3:8)

1. Fakultni zdravotnické stredisko v Praze, odd. pro choroby z povolani, prednosta: prof. MUDr Jaroslav Telsinger.

(URINE,

*mercury, in workers exposed to mercury)

(MERCURY, in urine,

*in workers exposed to mercury)

(MERCURY,

*exam. of workers exposed to)

TOTUSZYNSKI, Stanislaw

X-ray in therapy of psoriasis. Przegl.derm.Warsz. 5 no.1:37-42
Jan-Feb. '55.

1. Oddzialu Dermatologicznego Szpitala im. R. Leszczynskiego w
Stalinogrodzie Ordynator: dr Wl. Powrozny. Stalinogrod, Szpital
Miejski nr. 6, Oddz.Dermatol.

(PSORIASIS, therapy

x-ray, indic. & technic.)

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various diseases

psoriasis, indic. & technic)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

TOTWEN-NOWAKOWSKA, Irena

Problem of regeneration in *Paramecium caudatum*.
Zesz probi nauki pol no.18:85-86 pt.2 '59.

*

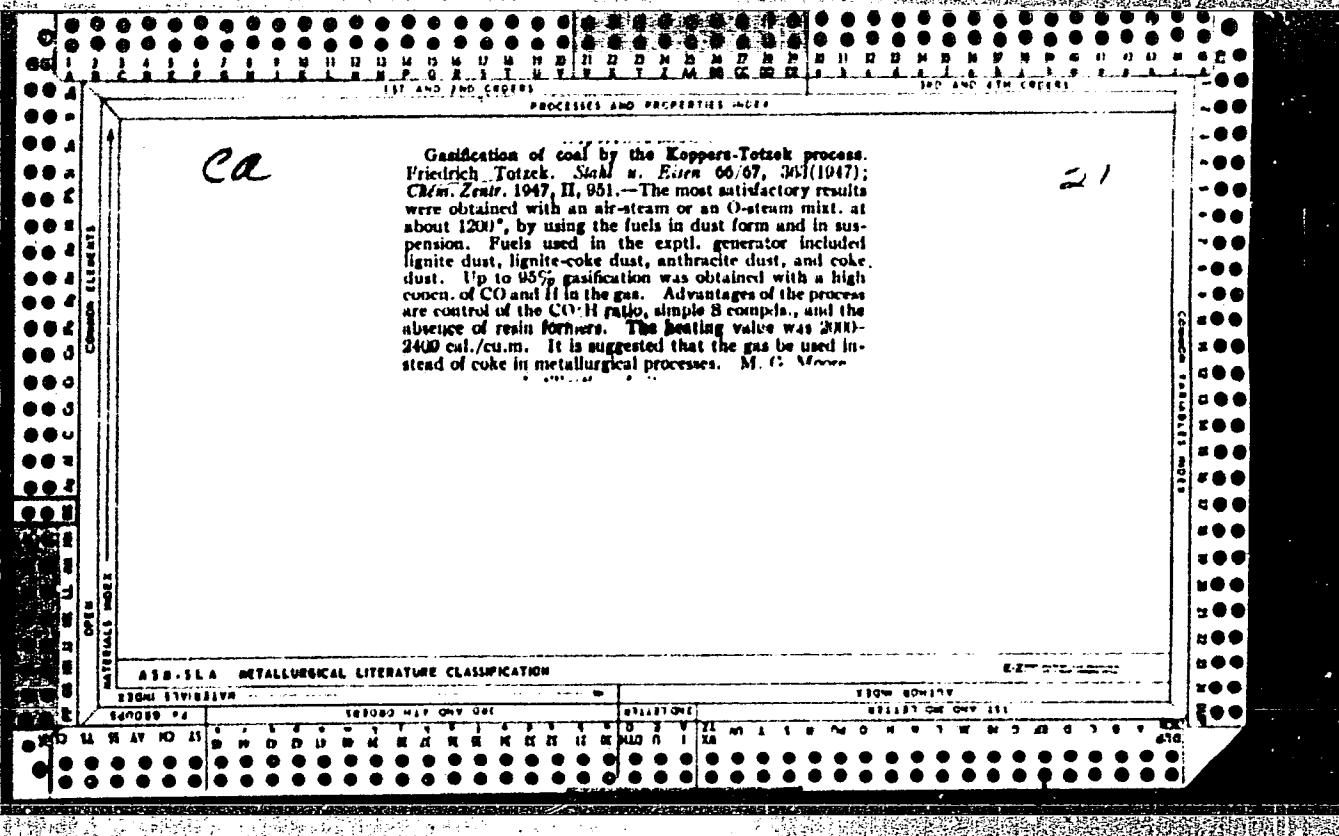
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

Carbozation

Duct. isolator

3273. REGENERATIVE CORE OVENS. Koppers, H., G.m.b.H. and Totzek, F. (B.P. 675, 908/1952). Ducts are provided, within the dividing walls between adjacent pairs of side by side regenerators, for dividing walls feeding rich gas to the heating flues, the ducts extending upwardly from a basement to near the lower communication port between the corresponding pair of co-operating heating flues, and further ducts are also provided for the admission of lean gas and air to the heating flues of each pair. (A13,786).



TOUEKIN, B.I., inzh. (Magnitogorsk).

Improving the maintenance of industrial buildings and structures.
Prom. stroi. 36 no.12:10-13 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Industrial buildings--Maintenance and repair)

TOUFAR, J. ; HALIK, J.

SCIENCE

TOUFAR, J. ; HALIK, J. Studies on the perishing of bacteria at temperatures below the freezing point. p. 586.

Vol. 12, No. 8, 1957.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 12, Dec. '58

KAMENSKY, Edgar, inz.; TOUFAR, Jiri, inz.

Chemical cleaning of steam turbine condensers. Energetika Cz
12 no.2:87-88 F '62.

l. Organizace pro racionalizaci energetickych zavodu, n.p.,
Brno.

Food Industry
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Food Processing Industry.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, № 19, 1958, 65917

Author : Halik, J., Toufar, L.

Inst :

Title : Disappearance of Bacteria in Meat During Freezing.

Orig Pub : Veterin. casop., 1957, 6, No 6, 521-527.

Abstract : Investigation of artificially infect with 9 types of microorganisms of beef meat frozen at -18° , showed that in the course of 6 weeks during storage at this temperature, the total quantity of live microorganisms decrease and comprise < 1% of their original quantity. The cocci gave the most resistance (*Micrococcus pyogenes* and *Micrococcus epidermidis*); *Proteus* had the least stability. The rate of disappearance of the microorganisms on the surface of the meat samples is greater than on the inside.
Author's resume.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

Tou, Dz.T. [Tou, J.T.] (SSA)

Design of discrete systems with saturation elements. Avtomatyka 8 no.5:
5-12 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

- CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. General Microbiology. F-1
Effect of External Factors.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 71967.

Author : Halik, Juraj., Toufar, Jiri.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Investigation of Areas Fatal to Bacteria at Temperatures Below Zero.

Orig Pub: Biologia, 1957, 12, No 8, 586-596.

Abstract: The survival capacity of 10 bacterial cultures was compared after freezing and storing at - 18° after repeated freezing and thawing, and after freezing at 27° in various media. The bacteria quickly died in frozen suspensions. The most sensitive to the effect of low temperatures proved to be Pseudomonas aeruginosa; the most

Card 1/2

15

TOUFAN, Oldrich, inz.

Searching for the earth connection of high-voltage lines. Energetika
Cz ll no.6:288-289 Je '61.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

TOUFAR, O., inz.

Control of the connection of relay safety devices. Elektrotechnik 18 no.11:322-323

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

TOUFAR, Oldrich, inz.

Relay protection in the Austrian 220 kv network. El tech obzor
52 no.12:679-680 D '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

TOUFAR, Oldrich, inz.

Earth electrode driver. Energetika Cz 12 no.10:559
0 '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav energeticky, Brno, Hybesova 38.

TOUFAR, O.; ZALESAK, Z.

Problems of compensation by means of series capacitors. p. 301.

ENERGETIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10
Oct. 1959
Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

TOUFAR, Oldrich, inz.

Electric arc resistance and its effect on distance protection devices.
Energetika Cz 13 no.9i481 S '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav energeticky, Brno.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

Z/017/01/050/002/001/004
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Toufar, Oldřich, Engineer and Zapletal, Mirko, Engineer,
Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Corrosion Caused by Alternating Ground Currents

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnický obzor, 1961, Vol. 50, No. 2, pp. 101-103

TEXT: Several authors including Lucien Amy (Ref. 1) expressed the view that not only d.c. stray currents but also 50 c.p.s. stray currents may lead to damage of steel piping, even if there is no d.c. component. In the presence of d.c. components, 50 c.p.s. currents will intensify corrosion caused by a wet contact of two differing metals. In electric traction about one-quarter of the return current flows through the rails, whilst about three-quarters flow through the soil along the rails and a considerable proportion of this current may flow through parallel cable lines or pipelines at a considerable distance from the rail tracks. In contrast to d.c. currents, a.c. currents can also be induced by electromagnetic and electrostatic induction. For railway lines with usual current intensities up to 200 A, and great length of rails running parallel with conductors, induced voltages can be anticipated in lines which are located several hundreds of metres away from the railway line.

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Corrosion Caused by Alternating...

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Fig.1 shows a plot of the induced voltage (V per 100 A km) as a function of the distance, a , km, for various lengths of parallel running of the rails and conductors. W. Fuchs and H. Stainrath and H. Ternes (Ref.3) investigated the electrolytic effect of a square topped a.c. current caused by switching in d.c. circuits on electrodes of open-hearth steel as a function of the current density. They established increasing corrosion losses with increasing current density and decreasing frequency. Assuming a permissible limit density of 0.75 mA/dm^2 of d.c. current, producing corrosion losses of $1.86 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{day}$, the corresponding danger limit of the density in the case of a.c. is

$$J = 46.7 f^{0.56} \text{ mA/dm}^2,$$

a relation which is valid for the frequency range between 0.05 and 50 c.p.s. According to this relation 50 c.p.s. current will not be dangerous from the point of view of corrosion if the limit current density is less than 400 mA/dm^2 . On the basis of these published results, the authors decided to carry out laboratory and field experiments aimed primarily at investigating the corrosion of

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Corrosion Caused by Alternating ...

Z/017/61/050/002/001/004

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lead and aluminium. Laboratory tests on specimens cut out of cable sheathing and field experiments with cables underground showed that in soil media 1 A of a.c. stray current can cause a loss of 29 g of lead per annum, corresponding to 0.11% of the weight of the lead, which would theoretically corrode as a result of d.c. current of a density corresponding to the r.m.s. density of the a.c. current. Assuming, in agreement with foreign authors, as permissible a surface loss of 0.005 mm per annum of lead, corresponding to a corrosion loss of $1.56 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{day}$, the limit a.c. current which produces dangerous corrosion of lead is approximately 300 mA/dm^2 , a current intensity rarely encountered in practice. For instance, in a bend of a telephone cable in a clay soil, destruction of the cable surface to depths of up to 0.2 mm were observed after 2600 hours for a current density of about 100 mA/dm^2 , corresponding to a corrosion speed of $0.45 \text{ g/m}^2/\text{day}$. It can easily be proved experimentally that application of an a.c. voltage to a Fe-Pb cell in a medium of calcium sulphate will produce a d.c. component equalling a few tens of a percent of the a.c. current. In the case of a wet contact of lead, plaster of Paris and iron, which frequently occurs in electrical installations, stray a.c. current may

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Corrosion Caused by Alternating ...

Z/017/61/050/002/001/004
E073/E535

contain a 0.3 to 0.4% d.c. component and the sheathing is particularly exposed to danger at sharp bends. A particular type of corrosion was observed in aluminium sheathed cables. It was found that aluminium corrodes not only on the anode but also on the cathode and, consequently, it is very sensitive to alternating currents. The loss in weight of aluminium produced by 1 ampere hour a.c. current in a medium of clay soil was observed at 0.27 g, i.e. about 0.6% of the annual loss caused by 1 Ah of direct current. In appearance a.c. corrosion differs considerably from d.c. corrosion. Whilst in the case of d.c., corrosion is uniformly distributed, a.c. corrosion causes pittings. This is explained as follows: during the first stage the surface becomes covered with oxides which are non-conducting and prevent further current flow. With the progress of time the current concentrates to an increasing extent to spots which are not protected with an oxide coating in which the current density is high, resulting in intensive local corrosion. As a result, pittings occur which gradually go right through the material. Consequently, the cable will be damaged much more quickly than in the case of uniform corrosion by d.c. Therefore, it is essential to provide aluminium sheathed cables with a

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Corrosion Caused by Alternating ...

Z/017/61/050/002/001/004

E073/E535

protective insulation of PVC or other material to prevent direct contact between the aluminium and the humid soil. The authors emphasize the importance of further study of the problem of a.c. corrosion. There are 5 figures and 6 references: all non-Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav energetický, Brno
(Power Engineering Research Institute, Brno)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1960

Card 5/5

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

TOUFAR, O.; ZALESAK, Z.

Problems of compensation by means of series capacitors. p. 301.

ENERGETIKA. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 6, June, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10
Oct. 1959.

Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

TOUFAR, O.; Zalesak, Z.

"Series compensation of power in medium-voltage networks."

ENERGETIKA, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), Library of Congress,
Vol. 8, no. 8, August 1959

Unclassified

ROUFAR, C.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodicals: ENERGETIKA Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

ROUFAR, O., Reclosing devices on long-distance power lines. p. 84.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EIAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 5,
MAY 1959. Unclassed.

I-13470-66 EWA(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK
ACC NRI A176006027

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0286/0286

AUTHOR: Toufarova, D.

19
B

ORG: Biophysics Institute CSAV, Brno (Biofysikalni ustav CSAV)

TITLE: Role of protective substances in bacteriophage irradiation [This paper was
presented during Biophysical Days, Brno, 11 Jun 64.] 19.44.55

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 286

TOPIC TAGS: bacteriophage, virology, radiation biologic effect, amino acid, amino,
ascorbic acid, glycerin, ethyl alcohol

ABSTRACT: Cysteine, cystamine, AET (SH groups), ascorbic acid, glycerine and
ethanol all give some protection to an unspecified bacteriophage, permitting host
cell absorption and injection of genetic material. Protection against radiation
damage to virus may be possible. JIRS

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 DR

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 621.039.85:57 576.858.9

HRADECNA, Zdenka; TOUFAROVA, Danuse; Biophysical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Biofyzikalni Ustav CSAV), Brno.

"The Effect of Protective Agents on the Inactivation of Bacteriophage Lambda by X-Ray Irradiation."

Prague, Jaderna Energie, Vol 12, No 6, Jun 66, pp 221 - 222

Abstract: The article is a summary of a communication to be published in Folia Biologica. Glycerol and 1M cysteamine were found to be the most effective protective agents. Cysteamin, 2-aminoethyl-isothiouronium bromide hydrobromide (AET), glycerol, ascorbic acid, ethylalcohol, and sodium chloride were tested. No effect due to the amount of oxygen present was found; increased resistance to the radiation in anoxia was caused by the presence of cysteamine, AET, and ascorbic acid. The mechanism of the protective action of these substances is discussed. No references.

1/1

The soaking of grain. V. Tougarinov. *Sovietskiy Moshchineny Kibernetika* 10, No. 12, 12-13 (1955); *Chimie & industrie* 37, 350. — The quantity of H_2O absorbed by grain increases with the time of soaking. Absorption is particularly rapid during the first 10 min., and then slows down. Increasing the temp. of the H_2O increases the rate of absorption, an increase of 3° producing an increase of about 2% in the amt. of H_2O absorbed. The diastatic activity of the grain increases with the time of soaking.

A. Papineau-Couture

10

Ca

A.S.B.-I.C.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
SCHOOL DIVISION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

TOUFAR, J.

TOUFAR, J. Concentration of predatory birds (Falconiformes) and owls
(Strigiformes) in a locality with a maximum number of mice (Microtus arvalis).
p. 299.

Vol. 11, no. 10, Dec. 1956
OCHRANA PŘÍRODY
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

Determination of traces of elementary oxygen. L. D. F. Novotný AND F. Toul.
Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Comm. 8, 241-6(1931).—The Binder-Weinland Method
for detg. small quantities of O depends upon the formation of a red color by contact
with an alk. soln. of pyrocatechol and Mohr's salt. Numerous expts. with this method
showed that it was possible to obtain a faint indication of O when no O was present.
For this reason the method was found unsatisfactory for detg. traces of O in H or in
N. The Winkler-Romijn method was found satisfactory. W. T. H.

ASH-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

11c

The use of a mixture of hydrogen peroxide and hydrochloric acid for the destruction of plant and animal tissue. F. Toy and B. Sedlacek. *Chem. Listy* 40, 130-2(1946); *Ind. Abstracts* 21, 804(1947).--The method is particularly suitable for destroying animal tissue, being more effective than $KClO_3$. The rate of consumption of H_2O_2 (30%) is about 30 ml. applied to 50 g. viscera and about 20% more to org. matter of vegetable origin. M. P. R.

APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

*BC**A-1*

Catalysis of acetylene polymerization in ultraviolet light by mercury vapour. F. Toman (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1964, 6, 162-166).—Pure C_2H_2 (prep. described) does not polymerize in sunlight or other alone, when mixed with N_2 , up to pressure of 114. After polymerization takes place in ultraviolet light even in the purest C_2H_2 , the reaction being catalysed by Hg vapour, equilibrium is reached when approx. 10% of the C_2H_2 has polymerized. This reaction is not due to photo- sensitization, and is still observed with a source not containing the Hg. (Inter.) Power dry C_2H_2 after irradiation with cathode rays; causes condensation of H_2O when mixed with unirred C_2H_2 up to 60 min. after exposure. No effects were observed on exposure to X-rays. Some properties of the polyacrylic am described.

A. A. L.

ASB 11A - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

11-1

Catalysis of acetylene polymerization in ultra-violet light by mercury vapour. (A) E. Tovl.
(B) W. KEMULA (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1935,
7, 491-492, 493-494).-(A) Polemical against
Kemula (cf. A., 1935, 1208).
(B) A reply.

R. S. B.

410-114 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCH STATUS FORM

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

e-3 (Physiology, ~~biochemistry~~, etc.)
(Miscellaneous)
(Agrometeorology)

Bu also.

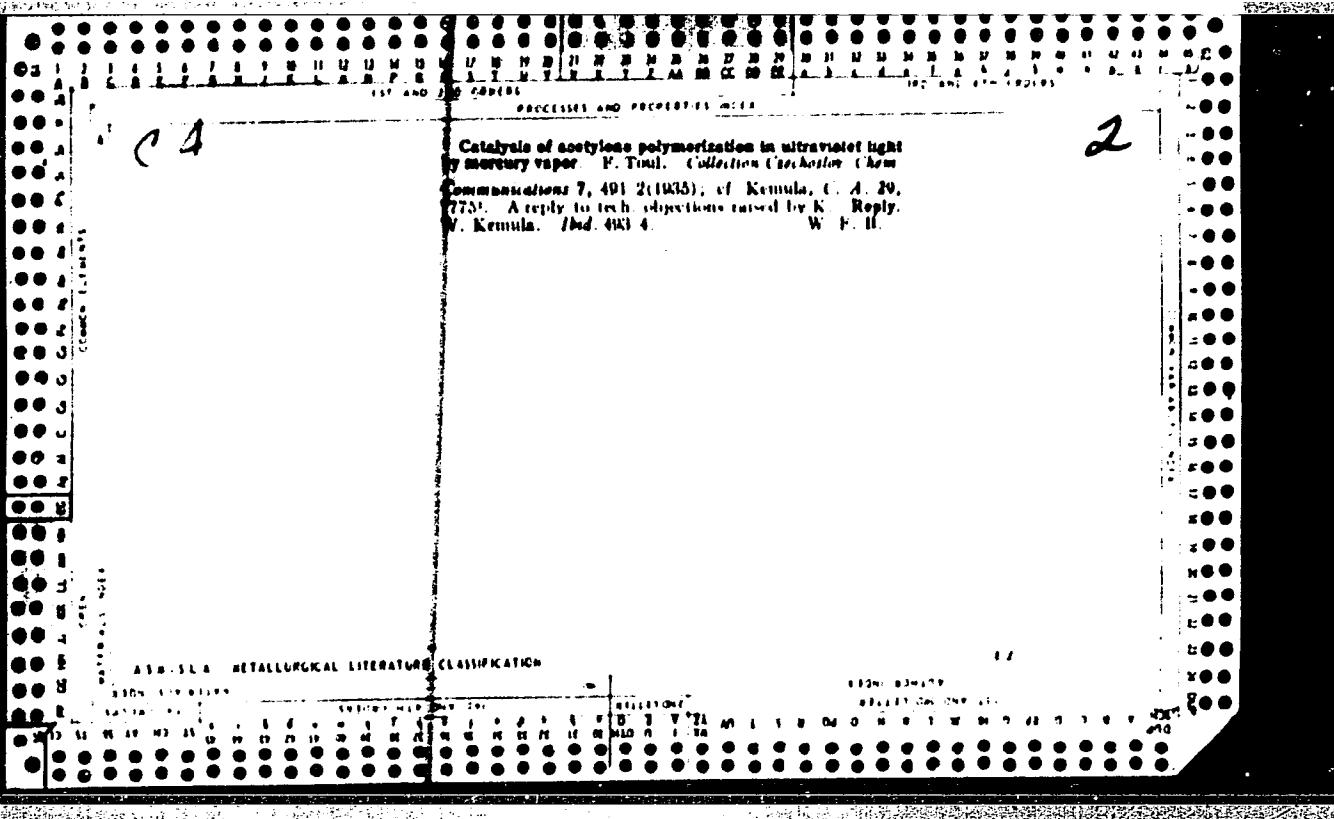
2377. Ashing of plant and animal tissues by means of mixtures of hydrogen peroxide and hydrochloric acid. F. Toul and J. Sedlacek (Chem. Listy, 1946, 40, 130-132).—50 g. of tissue are added in small portions to a hot mixture of conc. HCl 50, water 25, and 30% H_2O_2 50 ml. for animal tissues, or of conc. HCl 120, water 40-60, and 30% H_2O_2 130-150 ml. for plant tissues. The time needed for combustion of dry matter is shorter than when $KClO_3$ -HCl oxidant is used.
R. Tarscon.

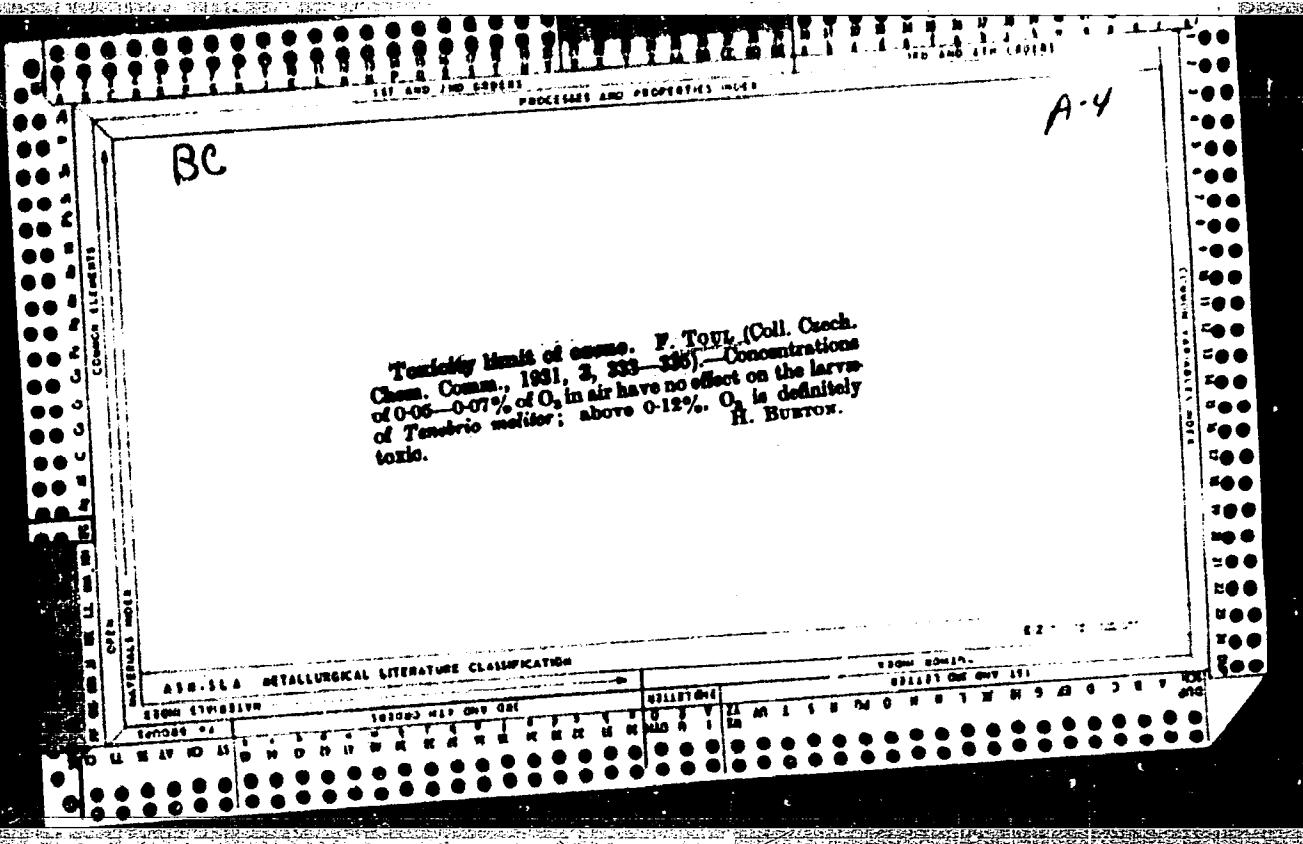
Determination of traces of oxygen. L. D. F. Novotný and F. Toun, (Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm., 1931, 3, 241-246).—The method of Binder and Wetland (A., 1913, II, 229) is unsuitable, even in an improved apparatus, for detecting small traces of O₂, since the pyrogallolato-Fe(NH₄)₂(SO₄)₂ solution used is always coloured red by N₂ and H₂ in alkaline medium and the colour cannot be removed with excess H. The tinge is not caused by either traces of O₂ (absence of O₂ being determined by the Winkler-Romijn and Heyrovský methods) or by impurities such as Ba²⁺. F. R. SHAW.

F. H. SHAW.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"





Catalysis and Acceleration

2

Catalysis of acetylene polymerization by ultra-violet light by mercury vapor. F. Toul. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Communications* 6, 103-107(1934).—C₂H₂, purified with very special care was used for all tests. In glass and quartz tubes exposed to sunlight during 3 months, it remained unchanged, as did also 1:1 mixts. with N₂. Exposed in quartz to ultra-violet light from Hg quartz and arc lamp, C₂H₂ polymerized, Hg vapor accelerating the reaction by a purely catalytic effect. An equil. was reached with the polymer (I) after 10% reduction in vol at 15°. Addn. of 0.001% O had no effect on the reaction. It was insol. in the usual org. solvents, chemically very inert and stable, volatile at higher temp., amorphous, isotropic and showed $\eta = 1.640$. Pure dry C₂H₂ was unaffected by soft x-rays and cathode rays. M. P. B.

450-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The limit of toxicity of ozone toward insects. Fr. TOUT. *Casopis Českého Láznářství* 10, 264-274 (1930). Larvae (meal worms) were immediately killed by 2.5% ozone, 1% ozone killed in 12 hrs., 0.5% in 4 days, 0.1% in 7 days, 0.000% killed 75% of the larvae in 14 days, 0.000% killed 5% in 14 days, 0.00% did not kill in 14 days but had a deleterious effect and 0.05% had no effect. W. R. HUMA

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

140000 140000

Chloroform & boronate

Preparation and properties of selenium trioxide. František Toul and Karel Dostál (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czech.). Česk. Fyz. 40, 122-6 (1952).—Pure SeO₃, m. 118-19°, was prep'd. by vacuum sublimation of a 1:1 mixt. of HgSeO₃ and PbO₂. SeO₃ is a white, cryst., very hygroscopic substance stable up to 145° when it decomp. to O and SeO₂. The crystal structure was detd. by x-rays. SeO₃ dissolves Se and Te forming green substances, probably Se₂O₃ and Te₂O₃, resp. It reduces SeO₃ to red Se. HCl is oxidized to Cl. Investigation of the behavior of org. compds. toward SeO₃ has been started. SeO₃ dissolves in H₂SeO₃, probably forming H₂SeyO₃, m. 18-19°. M. Hudlický

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

Preparations and properties of sediment samples

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

NAVRATIL, O.; TOUL, J.

Perrhenate extraction by means of 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride in chloroform. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.7:1848-1857 J1 '63.

1. Institut fur physikalische Chemie und Institut fur analytische Chemie, Purkyne-Universitat, Brno.

L 34438-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6026224

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/65/000/012/1468/1472
8
B

AUTHOR: Toul, Jan; Okac, Arnost

ORG: Department of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, J. E. Purkyne University, Brno (Katedra analyticko chomie, Prirodovedcka fakulta, Universita J. E. Purkyne)

TITLE: Determination of isomers in dioximes

SOURCE: Chemicko listy, no. 12, 1965, 1468-1472

TOPIC TAGS: chromatographic analysis, isomer

ABSTRACT: A method for the chromatographic determination of the isomers of furyldioxime is described. It is possible to determine a 10% content of the gamma isomer in a sample of 50 - 100 micrograms. The method is faster than gravimetric methods. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS: 34,662]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 05Jan65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 Gx

0916

1772

BOULES, F.

Remarks of a safety engineer. p. 318.

ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo siliv a energetiky. Hlavní správa
elekträren) Praha.

Vol. 5 no. 8, Aug. 1955

East European Accessions List

Vol. 5 No. 1

Jan. 1956

✓(2)

Томпсон (У. С.). К физиологическому обоснованию шкалы ущерба
противоестества ржавчины. [On the physiological basis of scales
for estimating the injuriousness of rust.] *Bull. Pl. Prot. Lenin.*,
Ser. II (*Phytopath.*), 1934, 6, pp. 35-56, 1 diag., 1934. [English
summary.]

After pointing out that the scales hitherto used for the estimation of the intensity of rust attack do not reflect the internal processes that take place in the diseased plant, the author states that his observations of the latter in oat plants artificially infected with crown rust (*Puccinia coroniferae*) [*P. liliic*; see preceding abstract] indicated that in the case of cereal rusts a scale based on the percentage of leaf area covered by the pustules of the rust may be fairly accepted for the estimation of the injury, on condition that the degree of infection should be determined in connexion with the stage of development of the plant at the moment of inoculation, the development stage of the fungus, and the meteorological and other environmental conditions which prevailed during the experiment. A still greater degree of accuracy may be attained by including the area of the spots around the pustules, as the work showed that the injury done to the host rapidly increases with increase in the area of these spots.

ASIN 3500 - BOTANICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AM

KOKIN (A. J.), & TOUMARIKOV (C. S.). Физиологические основы поражаемости пшеницы ржавчина Puccinia coronatae Klob. [The physiological basis of the injuriveness of the oat rust *Puccinia coronifera* Klob.].—*Bull. Pl. Prot. Leningr.*, Ser. II (*Патопах.*), 1934, 6, pp. 5-34, 13 graphs, 1934. [English summary.]

The results of the experiments reported at length in this paper showed that in oat (Golden Rain) plants artificially infected with crown rust (*Puccinia coronifera*) [*P. klobii*] in the greenhouse the energy of O_2 assimilation was, as a rule, lower than in the controls, the decrease in the energy increasing with the intensity of infection with the rust and being especially marked at the time when the fungus passes into its teleutospore stage. Intensity of respiration, on the other hand, increased in the slightly rusted and, to a somewhat lesser degree, in the moderately rusted plants; in heavily attacked plants, however, it was generally lower than in the controls. It was also shown that the amount of soluble carbohydrates, proteins, and chlorophyll in the oat leaves decreased with the intensity of the rust, and that the destruction of the chlorophyll-bearing parenchyma is one of the chief causes of the untimely death of the affected plants. In heavily infected plants the weight of the grain produced was reduced by 28.63 per cent. as compared with the controls, and the content of the grain in proteins by 3.45 per cent.

FOJTIK, Frantisek; TOUPALOVA, Hana; VORISEK, Vlastimil

Artificial hibernation in severe cranial & brain injuries. Cas.
lek. cesk. 97 no.30:927-932 18 July 58.

1. Chirurgicka klinicka zakladna UDL, prednosta prof. MUDr. Jan
Knobloch, neurologicka oddeleni, prednosta prof. MUDr. Otakar Janota,
v Praze 8-na Bulovce. F. F. Praha 8, Nad Rokoskou 21.

(BRAIN, wds. & inj.
ther., artif. hibernation (Cz))

(HIBERNATION, ARTIFICIAL, in var dis.
craniocerebral inj. (Cz))

Effect of sodium fluoride on formation of starch and glucose acids by *Aspergillus niger*. S. Lvov and O. M. TOURKINA. (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1938, 21, 307-311).—NaF in concns. of $1-100 \times 10^{-3}$ M. lowered the sugar consumption and suppressed the formation of starch in the media. Suppres-

acid production of *A. niger* in excess media. Suppression of citric acid formation was apparent even with the smallest $[NaCl]$ and became more marked as the concentration increased, notably in the range 5.0-7.5 x 10^{-3} M. At this stage, production of gluconic acid (which increased slowly with rise in $[NaCl]$) rose sharply. With high $[NaCl]$ the yield of gluconic acid declined. With rise in $[NaCl]$ the decrease in citric acid production is associated with continued but declining growth of mycelium, whereas gluconic acid is formed only when disintegration of the mycelium is initiated.

A. Q. P.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

Effect of sodium fluoride on the formation of citric and gluconic acids by the fungus *Aspergillus niger*. Sergius Usov and G. M. Tsviliana. *Chem. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.*, 5, 21, 307-11 (1938). - NaF in concns. of 5×10^{-4} to 10×10^{-4} mol. inhibits progressively the production of citric acid by *Aspergillus niger*, while it has no appreciable effect on the formation of gluconic acid. NaF above 15×10^{-4} mol. inhibits gluconic acid production as well as causing disintegration of the fungus film. The 2 acids are apparently formed by 2 different processes; this conclusion is in agreement with the theory of sep. reactions for fermentation and respiration, the former giving rise to citric acid and the latter to gluconic acid. C. K. H.

TOURAINE, A.; DUREL, P.; SIBOULET, A.

On non-gonorrhreal urethritis. Przegl. derm. 48 no.8/10:285-294
'61.

(URETHRITIS)

TOUREVA-POLLAK, M. B.

"Isomerisation d'hydrocarbures polymethyleniques sous l'action du chlorure d'aluminium III. Isomerisation d'hydrocarbures polymethyleniques sous l'action du chlorure d'aluminium III. Isomerisation de l'ethylecyclopentane et du methylcyclohexane."

Tourova-Pollek, M. B.; Makaeva, Z. (p. 1279)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #14

TOURTELLE, E.

A system of planned and preventive repairs in the field of railroads.
p. 220.

Vol. 7, no. 6, June 1955

PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY, Warszawa

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956

TOURNELLE, E.

Organizing repair shops for railroads. p. 65.
PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY, Warszawa. Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

TOURNELLE, E.

Modernizing the manufacturing machinery in the field of railroads. p. 187. PRZEGIAD KOLEJOWY, Warszawa. Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1956.

SOURCE:

East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

TOURNELLE, E.

TOURNELLE, E.

"Technical supervision in the field of railroads." p.386.
(PRZEGLAD KOLEJOWY. Vol. 6, no. 10, Oct. 1954. Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (ERAL). LC. Vol. 4, No. 4.
April 1955. Uncl.

L 09038-67

ACC NR: AP6026734 (4) SOURCE CODE: PO/0064/66/000/005/0152/0154

AUTHOR: Tournelle, Edmund

9

ORG: COB and RTK (COB i RTK

TITLE: New rail-and-road rapid rescue car

SOURCE: Przeglad kolejowy-mechaniczny, no. 5, 1968, 152-154

TOPIC TAGS: railroad, railway engineering, motor vehicle, railway equipment, railway accident, railway rescue car, rail and road rescue car/Star-66 truck

ABSTRACT: Statistics of the Polish State Railroads show that 80% of accidents are minor (derailments), and can be dealt with using light rescue equipment. Fifty percent of these accidents, however, are in large junctions; access by rail to the places of accidents is hampered by traffic in such cases. For this and other reasons, the COB adapted a Star-66 four-ton truck to transfer from road to rail easily. It was equipped with railroad signals, a ladder, and small truck for operation from the base of the embankment, and oxygen masks and plastic helmets for the crew. It already had been used in 29 accidents and covered a total of 3500 km (200 km by rail), and was operated according to the general rules and methods

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described extensively in the original article. Choice of the Star-66 is considered proper, while various constructional changes still must be introduced, including facilities for movement in reverse at 30 km/hr. Plans call for providing the whole railroad network with rescue cars of this type, having an individual action radius of 70—100 km.

SUB CODE: 05, 06, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 2/2 nat

TOURNELLE, W.

Operating papermaking machinery. VI. (To be contd.) p.239
(PRZEGLAD PAPIERNICZY, Vol. 12, No. 8, Aug. 1956, Lodz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.

TOURNISILE, M.

Operating a papermaking machine. p. 13.
Vol 12, no. 1, Jan. 1951. PRZEGLAD PAPIERNICZY. Lodz, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

TCURNELLE, W.

TCURNELLE, W. Operating papermaking machinery. IV (To be cont.) p. 177

Vol. 12, no 6, June 1956

PRZEGLAD PAPIERNICZY

TECHNOLOGY

Lodz, Poland

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

TOURNELLE, W.

TOURNELLE, W. Quality of paper used in reprinting. p. 767

Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept 1956

PRZEGIAD PAPIERNICZY

TECHNOLOGY

Lodz, Poland

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

TOUROVA-1 OLJAK, M. B.

"Isomerisation des hydrocarbures polymethyleniques sous l'influence du chlorure d'aluminium. IV. Isomerisation duen.-butyl-cyclopentane". Tourova-1 oljak, M. B.; Kochlev, A. F. (p. 2179)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #23

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

TOUROWA-POLJAK, M. B.

"Effet de l'isomerisation pendant le cracking du hydrindane au moyen du chlorure d'aluminium."

M. B. Tourowa-Poljak et F. I. Podolskaja. (p. 1738)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii). 1937, Volume 7, No. 12.

TOUROVA-POLAK, M. B.

"Isomerisation d'hydrocarbures polymethyleniques sous l'influence de chlorure d'aluminium.
Memoire II". Tourova-Polak, M. B., Baranovskaja, M. B. (p. 429)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #5

TOUROVA-POLJAK, M. B.

"Isomerisation des hydrocarbures polymethyleniques sous l'action du chlorure d'aluminium.
Memoire I". Tourova-Poljak, M. B., Poljakova, O. I. (p. 233)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry
(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1939, Volume 9, #3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

TOURINA-OLJAK, M. B.

"Comportement du cycloheptane envers la catalyse de hydro- et deshydrogenation."
Tourowa-Poljak, M. B. (p. 369)

Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii). 1937, Volume 7, No. 2.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

TOUROVA-POJAK, M. B.

"Catalyse destructive d'hydriendene et d'hydrindane". Tourova-Poljak, M. B. (p. 947)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1936, Vol. 6, No. 7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

TOUROVA-POLJAK, M. B.

"Cracking du tetrahydronaphthalene par le chlorure d'aluminium." Tourova-Poljak, M. B.
et Lioubimova, N. B. (p. 543)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1938, Volume 8, No. 6

TOUROVA-POLJAK, M. B.

"Isomerisation des hydrocarbures polymethyleniques sous l'influence du chlorure d'aluminium. VI. Isomerisation de l'isopropylcyclopentane". Tourova-Poljak, M. B., et Slovochotova, T. A. (p. 1435)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1940, Volume 10, no. 15.

✓ 633 Partition chromatography of sulphonamides
on paper impregnated with a buffer. D. Rybtat, J.
Toušek and I. M. Hais (Chenopharma, Brno and
Lančetí, Czechoslovakia) (Chem. Listy, 1954, **48**
(10), 1532-1530) - The influence of pH on the
separation of a number of sulphonamides by
chromatography on paper (Whatman No. 1)
impregnated with borate buffers with *n*-butanol
saturated with water as the mobile phase, was
investigated. The dissociation of the sulphonamide
group at higher pH and the ionisation of the
aromatic amino group of the sulphonamides at
lower pH leads to a lowering of their R_f values.
The relationship between R_f or R_m values and pH
is dependent on the pK values of the sulphonamides,
but even at extreme values of pH no simple
relationship has been established. By choosing a
suitable buffer, the separation of sulphonamides by
paper partition chromatography is readily achieved
G. GLASER

(2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3

CZECH

✓ Partition chromatography of sulfonimides on paper
Impregnated with a buffer. Bohumil Jirka, Rudolf J.
Toušek, and Ivo M. Hais. *Collection Czechoslovak Chem.
Commun.*, 20, 724-6(1955)(in German) (see C.I. 49,
p. 263b). b j c

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420003-3"

Partition chromatography of sulfonamides on paper impregnated with a buffer. D. J. DABER, P. M. WILSON, J. T. LEE, and Ivo M. HANU. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 48, 1327-1334 (1926). The effect of pH on the chromatographic mobility of sulfonamides was studied by chromatographing a sulfonamide mixture, impregnated with 0.01 N citric acid, on Whatman No. 1 filter paper impregnated with 0.01 N citric acid. The buffer concentration was 0.01 M. Sulfonamides were separated by partition chromatography at the pH values indicated in the accompanying table. The results show that the mobility of the sulfonamides is the same at the pH values indicated, except for the first two which are anomalous.

34 January 1986

TOUSEK, J.

42

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TOUSEK, J.

Slovak Technical Higher School (Slowakische Technische Hochschule), Bratislava

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 11, 1963, pp 2843-2847

"Passivity of Iron in Alkaline Medium."

TOUSEK, J.

Passivation of cast iron in alkali solutions. Coll Cz
Chem 28 no. 5: 1273-1279 My '63.

1. Slowakische technische Hochschule, Bratislava.

DURA, J.; TOUSEK, M.; GROH, J.

Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. III. Pathology. Cas. lek.
cesk. 103 no. 25:705-708 19 Je'64

1. Patologickoanatomicky ustav lekarske fakulty KU [Karlov
university] v Hradci Kralove (prednosta: prof. dr. A. Fingerland,
DrSc.); Interni oddeleni nemocnice v Novem Bydzove (vedouci:
MUDr. M.Tousek) a I. Interni klinika lekarske fakulty KU
[Karlov University] v Hradci Kralove (prednosta: prof. dr.
J.Rehor, DrSc.).

TOUSEK, J.

- 2728
- Prague Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Vol. 27,
No. 5, April 1952 (continued)
19. "The Oxidation of Sodium Ferrite with Electrochemical Methods,"
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